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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXII.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1846.

[No. 4.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Vermont Colonization Society ;

PRESENTED OCTOBER 16, 1845.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE
SOCIETY:

Through the goodness of God, we meet to-night to celebrate the TWENTY-SIXTH anniversary of the oldest State Colonization Society in the Union. Assembling for such an object, we naturally look back and inquire into the causes which led the people of Vermont, (far removed from the centre of colonization movements, and from the destitution of colored population,—having no personal interest in such a work,) to embark in it thus early. We can refer this prompt and early movement of Vermonters to their characteristic love of liberty. It was an emanation from their own free spirit. It has long been an accredited maxim, that “liberty has her dwelling place in the mountains.” The civil history of Vermont furnishes many an illustration. If we turn back to revolutionary times, when not only the parent land, but some of the older members of the colonial family, attempted to oppress her, we hear but one voice from all her green hills and vallies, saying, we cannot brook oppression. We love liberty. We will submit to no laws but those which emanate from our own free

spirit. And ever since, the inhabitants of Vermont have exhibited some peculiar features of character, as distinctive and strongly marked as the physical features of the State itself.

The love of liberty and equality we take to be one of those features. As the just and natural consequence of this trait, we find all along our history, while the people elsewhere were silent, the protestations of our citizens against slavery; and the resolutions of our Legislature, asserting its unrighteousness and calling for its removal. During the time that New York claimed jurisdiction to the west bank of Connecticut river, *i. e.*, from 1764 to 1777, slavery did nominally exist in this territory. But on the 2d of July, 1777, representatives from the several towns in the counties of Charlotte, Cumberland, and Gloucester, (as the sections of the State were then called,) assembled at Windsor to take into consideration a constitution, which had been approved by the Council of safety.

In framing that constitution, every possible form of language was used to exclude both the idea and the thing of slavery for ever from the

State. Our first General Assemblies, and the messages of some of our earliest Governors, breathe this same spirit of liberty. And when, a few years after the adoption of our constitution, some persons from New York attempted to claim, as *slaves*, certain negroes once in their service in this territory, the General Assembly passed an act in the following bold and clear language:—

“Whereas, by the constitution of this State, all the subjects of this commonwealth, of whatever color, are equally entitled to the inestimable blessings of freedom, unless they have forfeited the same by the commission of some crime; and the idea of slavery is expressly and totally exploded from our free government.

“And whereas instances have happened of the former owners of negro slaves, in this commonwealth, making sale of such persons as slaves, notwithstanding their being liberated by the constitution, and attempts have been made to transport such persons to foreign parts, in open violation of the law of the land.

“Be it, therefore, enacted, that if any person shall hereafter make sale of any subject of this State, or shall convey or attempt to convey any subject of this State, with intent to hold or sell such person as a slave, every person so offending, and convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the persons injured by such offence, the sum of one hundred pounds and costs of suit.”

For thirty years after the adoption of our constitution, the journal of the House of Assembly, and the messages of our chief magistrates breathe the same earnest sympathy in behalf of the oppressed.

In October, 1819, before an emigrant had been sent out, and soon after the National Society was formed, our General Assembly took up the subject of colonization and gave

it their hearty approval. Under the influence thus awakened, a public meeting was called of members of the legislature and others, and held in the State House, October 23d, 1819, at which the Governor of the State, the Hon. Jonas Galusha, presided, and of which his Excellency, our present Governor, Hon. William Slade, was the secretary. A constitution was presented, amended and adopted, and the Vermont Colonization Society was formed, auxiliary to the American Society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa. His Excellency Jonas Galusha was the first president; Hon. Elijah Paine, Hon. Chas. Marsh, and C. P. Van Ness, Esq., made themselves life members, by the payment of twenty dollars. Then follows, in the record, a list of eighty-six subscribers, who set their hand and seal to the good work and became members by the payment of an annual sum. Among these we note nearly all the leading men of our State, in their respective professions.

The society thus formed, made its appeal to the public, and not in vain. Among the earliest measures of the society for the benefit of the colored race, was an earnest and stirring memorial sent to the Congress of the United States on the subject of the slave trade, in January, 1842.

Such was the origin of our society. It does not appear to have been called into existence by any foreign agency or influence, but to have grown out of the spontaneous feelings of the people. As it appears to be the oldest State Colonization Society, as it has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, and as some of its founders and its deeds begin to wear the dusky hue of age, we thought it fit to refer thus briefly to its origin and early history.

Through various changes, our society has steadily held on its way.

A few of the early friends, we regret to say, have become estranged even from the work of their own hands. Of late years it has been swept by a fitful and windy tempest, as was supposed by many to its ruin; but still it stands erect, and as the tornado that threatens to overturn the mountain oak, only causes that oak to thrust its tendrils more deeply into the earth and gives it strength, by the very shock that was to be its ruin, so our cause has gained strength from the severe discipline to which it has been subjected. The tempest has gone by—we only hear its faint murmers in the entangled marshes of third partyism—and a calm has succeeded, which invites us to renew our labors. Our society has raised for colonization, directly and indirectly, during the twenty-six years of its existence, \$12,790 57, or including the treasurer's report for the present year \$13,490.

To how many of our once suffering brethren has it carried freedom and hope; how many minds it has awaked to sympathy and effort in behalf of the oppressed, and what influence it has had in suppressing the slave trade, that concentration of all wickedness, cannot be told until the light of eternity shall reveal it.

The operations of your society during the last year have been limited, and consequently the results have been small. In anticipation of the 4th of July, the secretary prepared and published an address to the clergy of the several denominations in the State, inviting them to present the subject of colonization to the consideration of their people, and take up a collection. That address contained some of the leading statistics of the colony—the materials most needed to convey to the public mind a true idea of its condition and claims.

It is believed that our cause has been presented in more pulpits in the State the present year than on any preceding year in the last ten. Many clergymen, who amid the conflicting opinions of their parishioners, have formerly remained silent, have this year spoken in our behalf, even where they have not thought it best to take a public collection. This fact is an earnest of better times to come.

An agent has been employed within our limits during a part of the year. Deacon Samuel Tracy, of Hartford, Vermont, was appointed to an agency, by the parent society, last spring, and was commissioned and requested to labor under the direction of your Board. Mr. Tracy has been employed in the State about four months. He has not made it his exclusive object to obtain funds, although he brings home a very good report in this respect. He has given special attention to the circulation of the African Repository, and other publications, hoping to bring the public ear to listen, the public mind to reflect, and the public conscience to feel. He has obtained ninety-four new subscribers to the Repository. He has visited the towns named below, and received the contributions specified, viz:

Norwich	\$11 75
Newbury	12 00
Peacham	18 00
Danville	9 00
St. Johnsbury	68 25
Weathersfield	17 00
Rockingham	12 50
Townshend	5 00
Putney	14 00
Brattleboro'	28 51
Ludlow	9 37
Woodstock	10 75
Sharon	5 00
Royalton	22 75
Randolph	19 00
Montpelier	36 23
Burlington	99 50

Middlebury	\$18 00
Castleton	35 18
Rutland	19 25
Pittsford	14 00
Brandon	10 50
Hardwick	7 00
Enosburg	11 00
Coventry	9 25
St. Albans	8 00
Westford	13 00
Manchester	5 50
Bennington	5 00
Strafford	5 37
Brookfield	29 25
Williamstown	5 00

In the above thirty-two towns, \$594 91 were collected.

Your agent has visited a number of other towns, in which he obtained small contributions from individuals, or engaged pastors to present the subject to their people and take up collections. He has visited, in all, fifty-six towns. Mr. Tracy, being a layman, has declined, for the most part, addressing public assemblies. But your Board believe he has labored with prudence and with gratifying success. By the diffusion of pamphlets and papers, he has sown the seeds from which we may expect a good harvest. He has found the spirit of doubt and opposition dying away, and nearly all readers and thinkers becoming more and more established in favor of our cause.

Another movement has been made among us, which, both for its kindly influence and for its novelty, deserves, perhaps, a passing notice. In the month of August last, the Rev. Mr. GOODWIN, an extensive slaveholder from Maryland, visited Burlington, and lectured, several successive evenings, on the subject of slavery, colonization, &c. Mr. Goodwin is by birth a northern man. Through his marriage, and by inheritance, he came in possession of a large estate in slaves. Twenty or

thirty of these he has liberated and sent to Liberia. Others he is preparing for the same boon. Feeling, in common with others, that the north and the south have sadly mistaken each others character and motives, and that a vast amount of ill feeling has hence resulted, he readily accepted an invitation to lecture on the subject. He had full and attentive audiences. He neither apologized for slavery, nor exaggerated its evils. He delineated the peculiarities of the negro's character; showed his real wants and the treatment necessary to his intellectual and moral elevation. He explained the different principles on which northern and southern society is founded—that of the north being based on the principle of *morals*; and that of the south on that of *manners*. The views presented by the lecturer were sound, and commended themselves generally to his hearers. And their effect was visible in softening asperities of feeling, and harmonizing opposite and extreme opinions. All felt that if the north and south could only know each other, and regard each others peculiarities of character and condition with an *intelligent* charity, the citizens of both sections might be brought to co-operate in the noble work of giving liberty, elevation, and social happiness to the colored race.

* * * * *

* * * * * So important do we consider it, that the Commonwealth of Liberia should command the whole coast, that if it cannot otherwise be secured, we should deem it wise for the Parent Board to direct all their means to this end for the year to come, even if they should not send out a single emigrant.

* * * * * We entreat those whom God has blessed with wealth, to ask themselves how they can expend a portion of their wealth better than by devoting it to this object.

On this three hundred miles of coast, there were in the last century *sixty slave factories*. There is now but one, viz: that at New Cesters. Let this whole coast be owned and colonized by our society, and this one slave factory will disappear. And then the American Colonization Society will have accomplished, by silent and Christian means, what the combined navies of several nations have tried in vain to accomplish by force; and with a less amount of money than our Government is now expending in a single year upon our African squadron.

Another signal object of attention with the friends of colonization is the plan for procuring the recognition of the INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA. This is a momentous concern; and a crisis has come which demands it. Liberia is already a youthful republic, with a territory as large as Vermont, and capable of indefinite expansion; with a population of 16,000 (emigrant and native,) amenable to its laws. This republic has its elections, its courts, its custom house, and its revenue duties. Yet, this republic occupies an anomalous position. Not having been recognised by any Christian power, as a sovereign and independent nation, some European merchant vessels trading there, have refused to pay revenue duties, denying the right of the colony to impose them.

If, by the blessing of God, during the coming year, we can purchase the remainder of the coast, and obtain a recognition of the independence of Liberia as a sovereign state, we shall have achieved results that will make the year 1846 memorable in history.

The Parent Society has received several generous bequests during the last year; one of \$4,000 from the late Hon. Roger Minot Sherman, of Connecticut; and \$10,000 from the late Daniel Waldo of Worcester, Mas-

sachusetts. There have been other bequests of a different character, which call upon us loudly to increase our contributions. Hundreds of conditionally liberated slaves are waiting for the means to convey them to their brethren and to their fatherland. They stand and plead with us, with tearful eye. They urge the injuries their race have suffered. They plead the claims of eternal justice for the means of helping them to be free, in their own home. Shall we turn a deaf ear to their cry?

The health of the colony has been good during the year, and all its interests, its schools, its agriculture, its commerce and mechanic arts are decidedly on the advance. We repeat it, Liberia now exhibits to the world all the marks of a prosperous and thriving state, a centre of light, liberty, and social order to the colored race; a desirable home, to which many tens of thousands will ultimately emigrate, at their own expense, just as many thousands of laborers find their way annually from Europe to this country. The work is gloriously and successfully begun. Liberia is already pointed to as exercising an influence which is without parallel. Scarcely twenty-three years have elapsed since the colony was planted. And now this miniature republic, with institutions bearing the impress of our own, is highly prosperous, and rapidly increasing in commerce, wealth, and all else that promises greatness or usefulness. Through the instrumentality of its government and people, the slave trade has been banished from 300 miles of coast; a most salutary influence exercised over many of the natives, the result of which is manifested by an abandonment of their heathenish practices, and their desire to be instructed in the arts of civilized life. Many missionaries are now successfully laboring among the bc-

nighted Africans, which were sent forth from this single colony, and are sustained in their work by its influence and encouragement.

With this evidence that, under Providence, the work of christianizing and civilizing the heathen millions of Africa, must be accomplished by the agency of her own children, who can help looking with absorbing interest upon the scheme of colonization, and lending it efficient aid and support?

We reaffirm our deep conviction, that the enterprise of colonization is a noble enterprise, and one of the most important of this age.

After making all deductions demanded by truth, the colonies established on the coast of Africa, are without a parallel in the history of the world, as it respects their cost, their successful establishment at their outset, their good order, their ability for self government, and their good influence on the surrounding tribes. Fifteen years ago the Westminster Review uttered the following language: "*The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa, a greater event probably in its consequences than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the new world.*"

That which was uttered as prediction, has already begun to be realized as historical truth. The scheme of colonization is literally discovering a new continent, bringing out its resources, and overspreading it with the institutions of civilization and Christianity. Though Africa was known to the ancients by her cities, her learning, arts and arms, she has been to the modern world almost unknown. About 400 years ago she began to be known to European voyagers. "Her inhabitants were idolaters of the grossest kind; polygamists, slave holders, slave traders, kidnappers, offerers of human sacri-

fices, and some of them cannibals. For 400 years, all their intercourse with the rest of mankind has been with the most rapacious, and the very vilest and most corrupting that could be found in the civilized world; with slave traders, most of whom were pirates in every thing but courage. By this intercourse, the natives were constantly stimulated to crimes of the deepest dye, and thoroughly trained to all the vices of civilization that savages were capable of learning. During the most fearful predominance of undisguised piracy, the demoralization of the inhabitants of the western coast went on so rapidly, and became so intense, that it was impossible to maintain trading houses on the shore, so that for many years there was not a single European factory on that whole coast. Trade was carried on by ships passing along the coast, and stopping wherever the natives kindled a fire as a signal for traffic. And this continued to be the mode of intercourse on that coast, when the British Parliament, in 1791, began to collect evidence concerning the slave trade. Such, in short, was the barbarism and blood-thirstiness of the natives, that it was utterly impossible for either traders or missionaries to live in the country. Even pirates dared not reside there.

During the 400 years under review, frequent attempts were made to establish Christian missions, but they all failed. The Portuguese Roman Catholics began a mission at Elmina in 1482. Their stations were numerous along the whole coast, but they made no impression, except upon their immediate dependents.

Protestant missions were commenced by the Moravians in 1736, and continued till 1770. Five attempts cost eleven lives, and effected nothing. English attempts have been numerous but unavailing. That of Captain Beaver, at Bulama Island, in

1792, failed in two years, with the loss of more than one hundred lives. The mission to the Foulahs in 1795, found insuperable obstacles to success, and returned home without commencing its labors. The three stations commenced by the London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Societies, in 1797, were extinct in three years, and five of the six missionaries, dead.

The Church Missionary Society sent out a company of missionaries in 1804, and attempted to maintain 10 stations; but the hostility of the natives, who preferred the slave traders to them, compelled them to take refuge in the colony of Sierra Leone, where, under the protection of a colony, they could labor with safety and hope. Since the settlement of Liberia, attempts to sustain missions, without colonial protection, have repeatedly been made, but they have failed in every instance, except the mission at the Gaboon river, which was established in 1842—as to the fate of which time must decide.*

Thus the voice, of experience, and the unchanging facts of history, teach us that if colonization is not the *only*, it is unquestionably the *most expeditious and certain* way of christianizing Africa. We ask Christians, who are non-colonizationists, and who yet believe that it is God's purpose to convert the world to himself, to remember this great fact, that there is yet no instance of a mission having accomplished any lasting good in Africa, apart from colonial influence and protection.

There is another fact of great importance. The missionaries sent to Africa hitherto, have been mostly

white men. But it is capable of proof, and has been shown by Governor Pinnéy, that the average missionary life of white missionaries in Africa has been less than two years and a half; while that of colored laborers, even from this country, has been ten or twelve times as long. From these facts, in connexion with inspired truth, we believe that it is God's purpose to convert Africa; we believe that he intends to do it by means of Christian colonies of her own redeemed children, and by the instrumentality of colored missionaries. Let us fall in with the designs of Infinite Wisdom. We believe that colonization is the most effectual means of doing immediate and extensive good to the whole African race; the surest and cheapest method of breaking up the slave trade; one of the most effective plans yet devised of emancipation; the best method of proving the equality of the colored race and their capacity for self-government; and, finally, the best for spreading the blessings of Christianity and republicanism over the entire continent of the slave.

Such being our faith, let us show it by our works. Let us go forth and utter our convictions by words and actions, in the language of confidence and persuasion, until the whole community is awakened to the importance of this enterprise; until "the colony in Liberia is erected into an everlasting monument to the glory of God and the praise of American justice and benevolence."

In behalf of the Board of Managers,
J. K. CONVERSE.

* This sketch of attempts, made to establish and maintain Christian missions in Africa without colonial protection, has been abridged from a work lately published, entitled *Colonization and Missions*, by the Rev. Joseph Tracy, secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

Despatches from Liberia.

Letters from Dr. Lugenbeel and J. N. Lewis, Esq.—Capture of slavers—The Pons—750 re-captives landed at Monrovia.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

December 29th, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—As a vessel will probably sail from our port for the United States, in a day or two, I embrace the opportunity to write you a short letter, in the midst of my arduous duties and perplexing cares.

You will doubtless be pleased to hear that Commander Bell, of the U. S. ship Yorktown, has succeeded in capturing a slave ship, with a large number of slaves on board—the barque “Pons” of Philadelphia—the vessel in which I send this letter. She was taken at sea, in latitude about 3 degrees south, three days out from *Cabinda*, at which place the slaves were shipped. The inhuman being who had charge of her is an Italian. He came over from Rio, in the barque, as *passenger*—the vessel being in command of the former mate, an American, who gave her up to her new owner, after their arrival on the coast. The Italian captain was brought to this place in her as a prisoner, and was here released by the officer who had charge of her. He remained at this place two or three days, then went to visit his old acquaintance, Canot, at Cape Mount, from which place he took passage in the “Roanoke,” for South America. He has been engaged in the slave trade twenty-one years—has been taken six times by English cruisers, but has made many successful voyages. He had no papers on board when he was captured; and the stars and stripes—the beautiful standard of our beloved country, were waving in the breeze, in defiance

of what he vainly imagined the Yorktown to be—a British man-of-war.

There were upwards of *nine hundred slaves* on board when the “Pons” was captured; and had it not been for the vigilance of one of Her Majesty’s cruisers, five hundred more would have been stowed in the hold—which information I derived from the Italian captain himself. She arrived at this place in the command of Lieut. Cogdell, on the 15th instant; and, on the following day, I succeeded in landing all the re-captives who were on board, *seven hundred and fifty-six* in number; upwards of one hundred and fifty having died during the passage of fourteen days from *Cabinda* to this place. Many of those whom I received were in a dying condition; and about thirty have died since they were landed. The large majority of those whom I received were boys, from ten to twenty years of age; only forty-seven girls in the company.

I have disposed of more than six hundred of them to responsible persons in the colony; including one hundred whom I place in the care of the Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. I shall probably dispose of the remainder in a few days. Being desirous to pursue the wisest and most judicious course I possibly could, with these rescued victims of the abominable traffic, I have been very particular in disposing of them to responsible persons; and I have refused to let several persons, who applied to me, have any of them, who, I feared, would not treat them well. I have required a written obligation from every person with whom I placed any of them, in which they bind themselves to present them, well clothed, before the probate court, at

its next session, to be held on the first Monday in February, in order to have them bound agreeably to the laws of the commonwealth.

Whether the course which I have pursued will meet the approbation of the authorities to whom I am amenable, or not, I cannot tell: but I have taken the responsibility; and I feel perfectly satisfied that I have pursued the most judicious course, which I possibly could adopt, with these untutored natives of Africa. And while I confidently believe that their condition will be greatly improved by their being thus distributed among different persons in the colony, I hope that they will become blessings to Liberia.

The barque "Roanoke" arrived on the 8th instant, having on board *one hundred and ninety* immigrants, and six missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several of the new comers are sick at present; and one of the missionaries has had a pretty severe attack. None have died; and although I am apprehensive that most of them will suffer considerably with fever, in consequence especially of the unfavorable season of the year at which they arrived—decidedly the worst time in the year—yet I hope that very few will die. With the assistance of my two students, I shall be able to give them every attention which they may require.

One thing I regret exceedingly, they have not a particle of *sugar*, nor can any be procured. Molasses will not answer for sick people. But I will do the best I can for them with the means which have been provided. I have not time to write letters; at night I feel too feverish. I must beg you to accept this hastily written sheet.

Yours, truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec'y Am. Col. Society.

MONROVIA,

Dec. 30, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I had the pleasure of receiving your favor of 30th October, per "Roanoke." She arrived here on the 8th instant, after a 33 days' passage from Norfolk, with her 190 emigrants in good health. The United States ship "Marion," Captain Price, was here at the time, and our thanks are due him for the assistance which he rendered us, in sending his boats alongside the "Roanoke" to receive the emigrants and bring them on shore; which duty was performed by the officers in charge, with that courtesy and good feeling which have always characterized the gentlemen of your navy in their intercourse with us.

The emigrants are a promising set; and, so far as I have heard, they are contented with their new home, and seem worthy of the boon of liberty. They will, no doubt, if they maintain the sentiments which now actuate them, be a great acquisition to the agricultural interests of the colony. We will do all in our power to encourage them in so worthy an object.

The people of the colony are determined to give more of their time and means to the cultivation of the soil. Gentlemen who have heretofore shown but little interest in this branch of business, are making arrangements to engage largely into it, and I have not the least doubt but that you will see, in the course of three years, Liberia coffee, ground peas, arrow root, ginger, and red pepper, offered in the markets of the United States, on terms as favorable as that of other countries.

Our colony, I think, never was in a better condition than it is now. On every side we see the spirit of improvement advancing with a rapidity truly astonishing. Some very costly buildings are now being com-

pleted, and preparations are making for the erection of others next year.

The subject of Liberia's independence receives that patient consideration which its importance demands; and it is hoped that whatever may be the result of this matter, it will tend to the advancement of the colony, and redound to the honor of the Society. In the discussion of this subject, the Society is spoken of as our best benefactors, and to them alone is due the praise of planting on these shores a colony, which has, under their fostering care, grown into such importance as to attract the attention and jealousy of one of the greatest nations of the world.

Whatever steps the people of Liberia may take in relation to this subject, you may be assured that a just and proper respect will be maintained for the Society. The Legislature of Liberia will meet on Monday next, when the subject will no doubt be discussed; and I suppose, from the opinions expressed by many of our leading men, that a convention will be recommended, for the purpose of *making* a CONSTITUTION to meet the new order of things, and which appears indispensable to the healthy existence of the colony.

What are the Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, and Mississippi doing? Do they not intend sending more emigrants to their respective settlements, (Grand Bassa and Sinou?) These places are in want of population, and by no means should the colonists at these places become discouraged for the want of population. A ship load of emigrants ought to be sent to each of these places at least once a year. Please bear this in mind.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. and Treas. A. C. S.,

Washington City, D. C.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

THE CAPTURED SLAVE SHIPS.—We have already laid before our readers the harrowing account of the slave ship *Pons*, captured on the coast of Africa by the sloop-of-war *Yorktown*, Captain BELL. The letter of Dr. LUGENBEEL, and the extracts from the circular of the Methodist Mission in Liberia, which we inserted in Friday's paper, furnished the particulars of the capture and of the dreadful condition of the poor wretches found crammed beneath the decks of the slave vessel; but it is due to Captain BELL to give also his official account of the capture, which we accordingly insert below. It presents the most shocking case of outraged humanity which has ever appeared in our columns. The vessel employed in this execrable transaction went, it appears, originally from Philadelphia. According to the U. S. Gazette she was sold at Rio de Janeiro as a trader, by her owners, and all interest in her on the part of citizens of Philadelphia ceased some time since. She arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, in charge of Lieut. COGDELL, of the *Yorktown*, and a prize crew of ten men. She brought in four prisoners, Portuguese, who were found on board at the time of her capture. It is devoutly to be hoped that all, of whatever country, who shall be convicted of having been engaged, whether directly or indirectly, in the inhuman affair, may be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

It is remarkable that within the same week three vessels should have arrived in our ports as prizes to the American squadron for having been engaged in the slave trade—viz: the *Pons*, above mentioned, captured by the *Yorktown*; the *Panther*, a prize of the same vessel, which arrived at Charleston on Monday; and the *Robert Wilson*, a prize to the sloop-

of-war *Jamestown*, which reached Charleston on Thursday.

We congratulate the officers of our Navy, engaged on the coast in the perilous war against these enemies of the human race, that their vigilant efforts have been rewarded with so much success. They will receive the thanks of the whole country.

Letter from Capt. Bell to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. SHIP YORKTOWN,
CABINDA, (Africa),
Dec. 16, 1845.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that I addressed a letter to you on the 30th ultimo, giving an account of the capture of the American barque *Pons*, of Philadelphia, with eight hundred and ninety-six slaves on board, a duplicate of which I now enclose. I was so anxious to dispatch the vessel in the shortest time for Liberia, in order to land the slaves, and relieve them from their miserable confinement, that it was not in my power to give you a more particular account of this vessel. I will now endeavor to do so, and also state some facts which have since come to my knowledge.

The *Pons*, under the command of James Berry, was at anchor at Cabinda for about twenty days before she took on board the slaves, during which time she was closely watched by her Britannic Majesty's brig *Cygnets*, Commander Layton. At about nine o'clock, on the morning of the 27th November, the *Cygnets* got under way and stood to sea. Immediately Berry gave up the ship to Gallano, who commenced getting on board the water, provisions, and slaves; and so expeditious were they in their movements, that at eight o'clock that evening the vessel was under weigh, having embarked nine hundred and three slaves. Instead of standing directly to sea, she kept

in with the coast during the night. At daylight they were off Kaongo, about twenty-five miles to the north of Cabinda, when they discovered the *Cygnets* in the offing. They immediately furled all their sails, and drifted so near the shore that the negroes lined the beach in hope of a shipwreck. They continued in this situation until meridian, when, finding they had not been discovered, they set their lower sails in order to clear the shore, and, as the *Cygnets* drew off from the land, they afterwards set their more lofty ones. Two days afterwards we captured her. Her crew consisted of Spaniards, Portuguese, Brazilians, and some from other countries; and, although continuing under the American flag, with probably American papers, not one American was on board.

As I could not dispatch her the evening of her capture, she kept company with us that night. The next morning I regretted to learn that *eighteen* had died, and one jumped overboard. So many dying in so short a time was accounted for by the captain in the necessity he had of thrusting below all who were on deck, and closing the hatches, when he first fell in with us, in order to escape detection.

The vessel has no slave deck, and upwards of *eight hundred and fifty* were piled, almost in bulk, on the water casks below. These were males. About forty or fifty females were confined in one-half of the round-house cabin on deck; the other half of the cabin remaining for the use of the officers. As the ship appeared to be less than three hundred and fifty tons, it seemed impossible that one-half could have lived to cross the Atlantic. About two hundred filled up the spar deck alone, when they were permitted to come up from below, and yet the captain

assured me that it was his intention to have taken *four hundred more* on board if he could have spared the time.

The stench from below was so great that it was impossible to stand more than a few moments near the hatchways. Our men who went below from curiosity, were forced up sick in a few minutes; then all the hatches were off. What must have been the sufferings of these poor wretches when the hatches were closed? I am informed that very often in these cases, the stronger will strangle the weaker; and this was probably the reason why so many died, or rather were found dead, the morning after the capture. None but an eye-witness can form a conception of the horrors these poor creatures must endure in their transit across the ocean.

I regret to say that most of this misery is produced by our own countrymen; they furnish the means of conveyance in spite of existing enactments; and although there are strong circumstances against Berry, the late master of the "Pons," sufficient to induce me to detain him, if I should meet with him, yet I fear neither he nor his employers can be reached by our present laws. He will no doubt make it appear that the "Pons" was beyond his control when the slaves were brought on board. Yet, from the testimony of the men who came over from Rio as passengers, there is no doubt the whole affair was arranged at Rio between Berry and Gallano before the ship sailed. These men state that the first place they anchored was at Onin, near the river Lagos, in the Bight of Benin; here they discharged a portion of their cargo, and *received on board a number of hogsheads or pipes filled with water.* These were stowed on the ground tier, and a tier of casks containing spirits were placed over

them. *They were then informed that the vessel was going to Cabinda for a load of slaves.*

On their arrival at the latter place, the spirit was kept on board until a few days before Berry gave up the command, covering up the water casks in order to elude the suspicions of any cruiser. For twenty days did Berry wait in the roadstead of Cabinda, protected by the flag of his country, yet closely watched by a foreign man-of-war, who was certain of his intention; but the instant that cruiser is compelled to withdraw for a few hours, he springs at the opportunity of enriching himself and owners, and disgracing the flag which had protected him.

As we are short-handed, I have shipped those men, much to their gratification, who came out as passengers in the Pons from Rio to Cabinda, in order that their testimony may be taken, should Berry be in the United States on our return, and committed for trial. I have landed the balance of the prize crew here, with the exception of one who died of coast fever a few days after he came on board this ship.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. BELL.

Commander.

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,
Secretary of the Navy.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

LATER FROM AFRICA.—We have received files of the Liberia Herald and of Africa's Luminary, published at Monrovia, to the 28th December, inclusive. The United States sloop-of-war Marion, from the United States, September 24, having touched at Madeira and Port Praya, arrived at Monrovia December 9th. Officers and crew all well. The following is a list of her officers:—

Lewis E. Simonds, Commander;

Cicero Price, Lieutenant; Luther Stoddard, Lieutenant; C. C. Barton, Lieutenant; John Spencer, jr., Purser; Isaac Brinkerhoff, Surgeon; James B. Gould, Assistant Surgeon; W. C. B. Porter, Acting Master; C. C. Simms, Passed Midshipman; James Higgins, Passed Midshipman; James Bartlett, Midshipman; James Bliss, Midshipman; James Eaton, Midshipman; James Abbott, Captain's Clerk; James Freeman, Sailmaker; James Williams, Boatswain; James Jenkins, Carpenter; James Burton, Gunner; James Goety, Purser's Clerk.

The United States ship *Jamestown*, Commander Cunningham, flag ship of the African squadron, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Skinner, arrived at Monrovia on the 17th December, — days from Port Praya. Officers and crew all well.

On the 8th December the *Roanoke* arrived, 33 days from Norfolk, Va., with a reinforcement of missionaries and teachers, attached to the mission of the M. E. Church, viz: Rev. J. B. Benham, Superintendent of the Liberia Mission, and wife; Rev. W. B. Hoyt and wife; and the Rev. W. B. Williams, Principal of the Monrovia Seminary, and wife. All well. Their arrival was the occasion of great rejoicing. The *Roanoke* took out 190 emigrants. They are described as a robust and healthy looking set of people, and, it was thought, would be an acquisition to the colony. By the activity of Governor Roberts, most of them were speedily conducted to their final location up the river.

We are sorry to see it predicted, that the ensuing season will be one of uncommon scarcity. In consequence of the early rains the natives were unable to burn off their farms, and what little rice was made was nearly all bought up to supply the slave factories at prices which the

colonists could not afford to give. The colonists have at last been taught a lesson which they have been too slow to learn—the precariousness of subsistence while they depend either on foreigners or natives for their supplies. This circumstance has given an impetus to the agricultural interest, and we may safely say that at no former period of the colony's history has there been so much doing in the farming way as at present.

Her British Majesty's ship *Penelope* lately captured a steamship fitted up for the slave trade. She was sent to St. Helena and condemned. There were four Americans on board, whom the commander brought to Monrovia, to be delivered up to an American man-of-war. There being none there, he took them back, and they would remain on board the British ship until some United States vessel arrived.

Her British Majesty's brig *Lily*, Captain Newton, recently captured a bark at Cape Mount. Her slaves were all ready, and would have been shipped from Cape Mount in a few days if she had not been taken.

From the *Monrovia Herald* of December 28, we copy the following account of the scene on the beach, on occasion of the landing of the slaves from the bark *Pons*, captured by the *Yorktown*. It will be remembered that so densely were they packed, that in the fourteen days which intervened between her capture and arrival at Monrovia, one hundred and fifty died:—

“They were landed on Tuesday, when nearly the whole population collected on the beach to witness the sight. The colonists, with the exception of a very few, had never witnessed such a spectacle before. The slaves were much emaciated and so debilitated that many of them

found difficulty in getting out of the boats. Such a spectacle of misery and wretchedness, inflicted by a lawless and ferocious cupidity, so excited our people, that it became unsafe for the captain of the slaver (who had come to look on) to remain at the beach. Eight slaves died in harbor the day before they were landed, and the bodies were thrown overboard. The prize master says, as soon as a slave became helpless through debility or sickness, those nearest would throttle him, in order that his body removed, they would have more room. They were all, men and women, with the exception of two or three called headmen, landed in a state of perfect nudity!

“Doctor Lugenbeel, the United States agent, has put them all out with different persons, who have taken them as apprentices. Those under age will be apprenticed under the apprentice act of the colony, and adults will be bound for seven years. The Methodist Mission has 80 boys and 20 girls, which with the mission has been long a desideratum.”

Extract of a letter dated U. S. ship Yorktown, at sea, lat. 3° 15' S., lon. 8° 52' E., Nov. 30th, 1845.

“I have but a moment to inform you that we have just fallen in with the American bark ‘Pons, of Philadelphia,’ from Cabinda, Africa, bound to Brazil, with 896 slaves on board. She sailed from Cabinda on the 27th instant with 903. Seven have since died. The captain took us for an English man-of-war and hoisted the American colors, and no doubt had papers to correspond; but suspecting that we might be an American, or probably confused by his fright and our changing our flag to English, first showing one color and then another, he threw all his papers overboard.

“As soon as the slaves knew they were recaptured, they gave a shout that could have been heard a mile. They will be landed at Cape Mesurado, and the vessel sent to Philadelphia. I have no time to add more. All well aboard—but very short of officers. This being our second prize, we have only left one lieutenant, one master, a passed midshipman, and two midshipmen.

“Sincerely and truly yours.

“DECEMBER 1st.—Eighteen slaves died last night, and one jumped overboard.”

Although this letter relates to facts already known, it is of some interest as coming from a person on board the capturing ship. The Pons has arrived at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday says:—

She brings with her four of the crew who were on board at the time of her capture, and who were taken before Mr. J. Burchard, United States Commissioner, yesterday afternoon, by whom they were committed for a further hearing, on the charge of being found on board an American vessel engaged in the slave trade. They are all Portuguese, and of course not punishable by the authorities of the United States, the acts of Congress giving our courts power to punish *Americans only*. The names of the four are John Prader, a boy of 14 years of age, John Promsent, Emanuel Prader, and Louis Font. They are intelligent looking fellows, and will be held until the Consul of Portugal has been consulted and the vessel disposed of.

The Pons is a fine vessel, and was formerly owned by a firm in this city. She lies now opposite the navy yard, but will be removed during the day to the railway wharf of Messrs. Simpson & Neal, Southwark. Her crew on her passage to

this port consisted of ten United States seamen, in addition to the four Portuguese. She left Monrovia early in December last, and we regret to learn from Lieutenant Cogdell, that Mr. J. C. Lawrence, master's mate, died on the passage. He was taken sick on the 12th of January, and died on the 30th of that month, at sea.

[From the Charleston Patriot, of Wednesday.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTURED SLAVER.—The ship *Panther*, of Providence, (R. I.,) Passed Midshipman H. S. Newcomb, commanding, came up last night. She is a prize to the U. S. ship *Yorktown*, Capt. C. H. Bell, from Cabinda, coast of Africa, 77 days; was bound to Providence, (R. I.,) but on account of stress of weather, shortness of provisions, and much sickness on board, kept away for Charleston, (S. C.) Her master is Capt. J. M. Clapp; she is suspected of being concerned in the slave trade. Sent to the United States for trial. Left the *Yorktown* at Cabinda, in a few days bound up the coast, all well. The *Panther* had been seized by the English brig of war *Cygnat*, Captain Loughton, but released in a few days. Midshipman H. G. D. Brown came home in this ship on duty.

The *Panther* has experienced much bad weather, and is in a leaky condition. January 30th, latitude 25° N., longitude 57° W., saw an English bark, colors Union down, an English ship, the *Dunizon*, of Liverpool, alongside, kept away for them, she had been boarded by the ship and soon after capsized; no name on her stern. February 25th, boarded American brig *Historia*, Milliken master, lat. 35° N., long. 73° W., 3 days from New York, bound to Nassau; received a supply of provisions from her. Same day spoke brig *Atlantic*, bound to New Haven.

The following is a list of the officers of the ship *Yorktown*:

Commander, C. H. Bell; Lieutenant, H. A. Steele; Surgeon, W. L. Van Horn; Purser, J. N. Hambleton; Assistant Surgeon, L. J. Williams; Acting Master, S. Edwards; Midshipman, F. A. Rae; Clerk, D. St. Leon Porter; Boatswain, J. Lewis; Gunner, T. M. Crocker; Carpenter, H. Lindsey—all well.

ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED.—The schooner *Robert Wilson*, of Baltimore, Lieutenant Chipman, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived this morning, in 38 days from Port Praya, as a prize to the U. S. ship *Jamestown*. The *R. W.* is supposed to have been engaged in the slave trade, and the following persons are sent home in her for trial: late Captain Pfister; J. M. Rush, J. Hamilton, J. P. Morris, and A. J. Slute. They were taken from the steamer *Cacique*, engaged in slaving, by Her British Majesty's frigate *Penelope*. The *Robert Wilson* spoke, 1st inst., latitude 24 21, long. 57 13, schooner *Curlew*, 9 days out from New York, with loss of bulwarks, &c.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Jamestown*, who were all well when the *R. W.* left:—

LIST OF OFFICERS.—C. W. Skinner, Commodore: R. B. Cunningham, Commander: G. R. Gray, 1st Lieutenant: J. L. Henderson, 2d Lieutenant: J. J. B. Walback, 3d Lieutenant: J. C. Beaumont, Master: R. L. Patton, Surgeon: T. M. McNeill, Lieut. Marines: J. Semple, Purser: — Talbott, Chaplain: R. T. McKim, Assistant Surgeon: W. Flye, Professor of Mathematics: W. Sharpe, J. Armstrong, J. L. Ferguson, E. T. Andrews, Midshipmen: T. P. Eskridge, Captain's Clerk: Cavenday, Boatswain: Cahill, Carpenter: Stevens, Sailmaker: M. Tabb, Purser's Steward.

[For the African Repository.]

The Colonies of New England and Liberia contrasted.

LISBON, CONNECTICUT,

February 5, 1846.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I feel it to be my duty to express my thanks to you for the very liberal terms on which you permit me to take the African Repository. Owing to my very poor health, I fear I can do but little to aid the cause of colonization. But this I will say, that I consider it a cause, which embodies more objects of Christian benevolence, than any other charitable institution of the age. It embraces all that pertains to a missionary society; and all that pertains to the formation of an independent and Christian nation.

When we speak of colonizing the people of color on the coast of Africa, it is natural to allude to the settlement of New England. It is interesting to compare, or rather to contrast, the two cases. The first settlers of New England were of the Saxon race, which has stood high in society. They belonged to a nation highly improved in civilization and learning. Their minds were cultivated; and though they suffered religious oppression, they were far from being dispirited. They could look back, and trace the generations of their ancestors, who helped to compose an independent and powerful nation, that was full of every enterprise. Thus, in addition to their deep Christian feeling, the pilgrims were nerved for any encounter. With this character, they crossed the stormy ocean, determined to make a settlement in the wilderness of then unknown extent. In point of high-mindedness and courage, they may be ranked with Columbus. They also possessed property. Some of them were men of large estates. Although they

must at times have suffered much, they had many powerful friends at home to assist and join them from time to time. Another thing which greatly assisted their rapid growth, was the body of excellent ministers of the Gospel who accompanied them. In point of talents, learning, and piety, they never were excelled by an exact number of those who have labored in word and doctrine since the days of the Apostles. Such ministers are a powerful aid to any good enterprise.

What a disparity between the materials of the New England colony, and that which is now planting on the shores of Africa! There we have a company from a poor degraded race. The African knows, as far as he has been made acquainted with his ancestors, that they were stolen at first from their native land, and ever since, most of them have been enslaved in this country. He knows that he is not viewed on an equality with the white people; even if he is not literally a slave. Indeed, the people of color in this country perceive their degraded state. They have a deep consciousness of their inferiority, inasmuch as even in the free States, they do not enjoy, in all respects, the privileges of others; and in the slaveholding States they are, to a great extent, denied the privileges of education, as well as of personal liberty. It would seem, therefore, that some of the most essential elements for colonizing are wanting. How can we expect much enterprise from those who have not enjoyed their liberty, and who have been made to believe from their infamy, that they are an inferior and degraded race? No wonder, then,

that a colony composed of such people must progress very slow. It appears that very few of the free people of color have thus far had enterprise enough to fall in with the plan. Most have been slaves manumitted for the purpose: and hence the Colonization Society have not been permitted to select the most promising. In a company of manumitted slaves, some have been willing to go to Africa, who have had the fewest qualifications for the purpose, and such have doubtless given occasion to the enemies of the cause to speak against it, and to hinder the work. But the most promising of the emigrants have been poor; unused to manage for themselves; unacquainted with the world; and almost entirely destitute of education. They go three or four thousand miles to begin a settlement, and are dependent upon the Colonization Society at home to manage for them, till they can take care of themselves. They cannot have all the assistance they need from their patrons, because it is exceedingly dangerous for the white man to live in a country which is congenial to the people of color. Accordingly, the ministers of the Gospel must be of their color, or they cannot live long. But these are of course very far below the Hookers, the Nortons, the Shepherds, and the Elliots, in point of learning. Indeed, the emigrants generally must acquire an education.

These are some of the points of difference in the advantages between the colonists of New England and the colonists on the coast of Africa. Without doubt, the New England pilgrims committed many mistakes, and showed many imperfections, in their enterprise, although they had so great advantages. It would be a miracle, then, if the colonizing of the people of color, amidst all the great and peculiar disadvantages attending

the scheme, could be effected without very great imperfections; without many things which ought to be lamented; without evils which would give the enemies of the cause some occasion for complaint. Such a work, also, under such circumstances, must necessarily progress but slowly. Now in view of all which I have noticed, and of many similar things, I have not time to specify, how wonderful it is, that there is on the coast of Africa a colony of colored people, of several thousands, which began some twenty-two or twenty-three years ago, where all the elements of free, civil, and religious institutions exist! A nation commenced, who were but lately slaves in this country. A legislative body, with a very intelligent governor; courts of law well organized; people pursuing the various occupations of life; fifteen or twenty churches organized, with as many ministers of the Gospel; the Sabbath regarded; Sabbath schools, and other schools of learning in full operation; and order, morality, domestic and social comforts enjoyed: and where visitors can see the colored man more a real man. His conscious inferiority and degradation are removed. He feels that he is free, and master. He knows that he is in all respects the constituent part of an independent nation. He stands on the coast of Africa, a monument of the overruling wisdom and power of God; for his ancestors were cruelly torn from their native land, and carried into hopeless captivity, while this has turned to his spiritual good, and he has gone back, and carried the word of God in his hand, and the spirit of God in his heart. He stands as the representative of a free, independent, and Christian nation, on a portion of the earth which has known scarcely any thing better than despotism and blood. He, and his fellow-colonists, stand as the germ of a vast

missionary society, which, it is believed, will one day be the great instrument, in the hand of God, of wresting millions of idolatrous Africans from the dominion of Satan, and of making them kings and priests unto God. They stand even now as the protectors of the coast from the nefarious slave trade; and they are a better sentinel than the fleets of England and the United States. Let colonies be extended around Africa, and these powerful nations may recall their ships as soon as they please. Indeed, I believe that the colored race are yet to act a part in the redemption of Africa, which will astonish the world. Who is not willing and desirous to give them an opportunity?

I am, respectfully,

L. N.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, it has occurred to me that the Libेरians are better situated than any other people in the world to decide the question, whether the distinction which is made by the whites about color is wholly the effect of prejudice. You know many assert that it is. You are aware, also, that modern philosophy teaches that there are five or six races of men, which are easily distinguished by their features, or by their color and features united. If this scheme be true, I think the conclusion is plain, that the providence of God designs to keep portions of the human family distinct from each other; and consequently there is a certain something, which is not to be considered as an unreasonable prejudice, that prevents a universal amalgamation. If the notion of distinct races is not true, then I think those who advance the theory are much to be blamed, and ought to be refuted, for they are teaching the doctrine to all the rising generation in the geographies of the country. This subject, as I understand it, does

not touch the question of superiority or inferiority, but simply of distinction. Now, if this distinction is real, it must have been so from the days of Babel, if not from the days of Noah, or even earlier. On this supposition, I know not how to account for the continuance of such distinction to the present time, only as an arrangement of Providence; for why has not this distinction been lost by intermarriages during these thousands of years? I can but think there is something real in this scheme. How soon national prejudices are lost in relation to what is denominated the Georgian race! The nations of Europe come into this country with considerable difference of complexion, and with their various languages and customs and manners, and how soon all prejudices on our part, and on their part, are removed; and all these distinctions are lost and forgotten. But it is not so in relation to those who are said to be of other races. True there are exceptions, and there always have been. But these are *only* exceptions. The races are in general as distinct now as they ever were. Reasons, which it is not necessary to mention, have made other races in this country feel their inferiority to us; and they have probably considered themselves promoted by intermarriages. I consider intermarriages, or as we sometimes say, amalgamation, is the true test here. To pretend, as some do, that the distinction we make against the Africans is wholly owing to a wicked prejudice which ought to be entirely removed, and at the same time say that amalgamation must not be encouraged, is in my opinion absurd enough. If the Africans can feel themselves to be as independent of us, as we feel ourselves to be of them, are we to suppose that they would feel an aversion to intermarrying with the whites, such as the whites feel

on the subject of intermarrying with them? We hear that the inhabitants of Hayti are opposed to giving the whites that live among them the right of suffrage. I have never heard the reasons for their so doing. Undoubtedly jealousy is one reason. But is it not probable that a strong desire to be unmixed with the whites is another reason? The inhabitants of Liberia will doubtless be very modest

on this point, inasmuch as they acknowledge us to be their benefactors. But aside from this consideration, I should be glad to know their feelings. I cannot believe that they have any desire to intermarry with white people, because such are white; and will they not have an aversion to such intermarriages for this very reason, and on account of the other marks of a different race from them?

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Sovereignty of Liberia.

THE most extraordinary, and we may say extravagant opinions, on the subject of Liberia sovereignty and independence, are entertained, not only by the mass of our people, but by some also who would be thought possessed of somewhat more than ordinary sagacity. It is of the utmost importance that these be corrected, and that just and enlightened views be taken of the subject.

We have viewed the subject in every light in which we are capable of viewing it—we have given it prolonged and anxious attention—we have endeavored to weigh it in all its immediate and remote consequences, and examine it in its present and distant bearings; and, while we have not found it free from difficulties, we have not by any means found in those difficulties that formidable and alarming character in which they present themselves to the view of others. We have found in the subject nothing to alarm, nothing to paralyze energy or beget despondency; but, on the contrary, much to animate, to inspire hope, and awaken zeal. These frowning difficulties and alarming dangers, the phantoms of a diseased brain, or the distorted images of objects viewed through the misty medium of a more than childish ignorance, dwindle into perfect harm-

lessness when beheld in the strong and steady light of common sense. The error arises from confounding the subject with its accidents; from regarding as inseparable from it what is by no means necessary to its completeness, or, if we may so say, from taking the concrete for the abstract.

The people of these colonies, in common with mankind, are endowed by their creator with the "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." A right to these possessions implies a right to all the means necessary to obtain and enjoy them which do not conflict with the perfect rights of others. Flying from oppression with the full consent of their oppressors, and desiring to build up for themselves a name, and for their children a home, on the coast of Africa, on a tract of country which they obtained by fair purchase from its owners; but, unable to accomplish these great purposes without assistance, they obtained the aid of an association of private individuals in America. To enable this association to act with regularity and vigor, the people invested it with a temporary authority over them, and constituted it a board of trustees. That this is a just definition of the character of the American Colonization

Society; that its authority is merely paternal, or, more correctly, advisory, however it may appear otherwise to a superficial thinker, is clear from the fact that, had the people been disposed to yield political authority in the ordinary acceptation of the phrase, the Society had no *power* to accept it. It is freely admitted that, in the constitution which the Society formed, and which we received, and in the laws which it enacted and which we obey, there are the form and features of a grant and decrees from sovereign authority; but they derive their force solely from previously delegated power to enact them, in the same way in which an award of a third monarch becomes binding, to whom a dispute between two others has been referred. Had the people been disposed to reject the constitution, and resist the laws on their first presentment, where was the Society's right to enforce them? In what country would it have set up its tribunal? What arguments, but of persuasion and of appeals to their interest, could it have used? For the fundamental article of their union includes an acknowledgment of their people's sovereignty, and a promise on the part of the Society to withdraw peaceably the moment they should wish to resume the power they delegated to it. It is, and has ever been, an understanding that the Society will yield up its trust whenever the *people* shall think they no longer require its supervision.

It seems essential to the completeness of a ruler's character that, either by birth, or solemn act of naturalization, he be a son of the soil over which he rules; that he be one with the people he governs; especially does it seem requisite that he bear no such allegiance to another state that could, by any conjuncture of circumstances, array his duty to one against his fidelity to the other. How far these requisites are to be found

in the character of the Society we leave those interested in the question to judge. It would be a source of no ordinary anxiety to us if any should infer from these remarks that we think lightly of the Colonization Society, or regard the people of these colonies at liberty to sever, without sufficient reason, the ties which bind them to that noblest of institutions. While we regard the people as having a constitutional right to resume, whenever they think proper, the power delegated to the Society, we hold as a truth, equally clear, that they are bound to the Society by a tie stronger than any of paper or parchment. All the dictates of gratitude forbid discourtesy. Past favors, present enjoyments, and future brightening prospects, all the result of the Society's disinterested and unrequited labor, beget esteem, and inspire veneration. It is confidence in the rectitude of the Society's purpose; in its singleness of aim to do good to us and to Africa; confidence in its willingness to hear all that can be said for or against any measure, and in its readiness to follow any course that may promise to lead more directly and speedily to the object in view, that inspires our heart to indite and emboldens our pen to record our sincere and deliberate convictions. Our only object in the above remarks is to make it manifest that of all the elements of sovereignty, the right "to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness," and to all the means necessary to possess and enjoy them, we are in very deed as fully possessed now as we should be if the whole world were to pronounce us so. Indeed, so clear is this fact from the above, as well as from other equally obvious considerations, that it seems something worse than infatuation for any to dispute it.

It will, perhaps, be asked why, if the people be already sovereign, is the subject agitated; why propose

to disturb the relations that now unite them to the Society? We reply, that order, regularity, responsibility; the safety and convenience of others, require that the people assume some regular and defined form. Nations of the earth will demand it, and they have a right to demand it of them. They will hold the people of these colonies responsible for their acts; nor can the acts of the people here be made, by any known process of moral or political alchymy, the acts of the Colonization Society, in any degree in which these acts effect other nations. The Society is amenable for its acts to the laws of its country. Does it throw a broad cloak of amenability over our acts also? would the United States hold the Society responsible for our acts, or demand of us satisfaction for the acts of the Colonization Society? Will England or France treat with the Society on subjects relating to the commonwealth of Liberia? Sovereigns can only treat with sovereigns. The United States would hardly treat with the Hudson Bay Company. Imperial Russia will treat with a tribe of Indians.

In the early settlement of this colony, when it had no commerce, no foreign relations, no intercourse with foreigners, when its existence was not known, or, if known, regarded as a dependency of the United States; the circumstances which now render it expedient that sovereign power be lodged in the colony had no existence. As it then had no commerce, no revenue regulations were required; and as its territorial extent was a mere tract, its laws could not effect the interest of others. Intent at that time on planting their foothold without much regard to political character, the people left all who came amongst them to free and unrestrained operations, so long as they did not interfere with the per-

sons and private rights of others. Public rights there were none; and as there was no cause for complaint, so there was none to demand whether sovereign power was lodged in the colony or elsewhere. The colonists were the only persons concerned, and they were contented that the ruling power be in the hands to which they had confided it. Since that time the colony has become greatly changed in its condition, and a correspondent change has been effected in its character. The natural working of its institutions has demanded the exercise of powers in all respects sovereign; and in more than one instance sovereign power has been exercised. Its territory has been greatly enlarged; revenue laws have been made; courts have been organized; one for the trial of cases between citizens of Liberia and foreigners, and another for the adjudication of prizes made on the high seas. If a foreign vessel should be seized on the high seas and condemned in our admiralty court, and an explanation of the case should be made by her government, are we allowed to believe the Society would avow the act? We think not. Whatever the consequences might be, on the heads of the people of this colony they would fall, and all the Society would dare extend to them would be sympathy and friendly mediation. The seizure of property on the high seas, and its confiscation in regularly constituted courts, are the highest exercise of sovereign power; power which the Society can never exercise, and which the people of this colony can exercise only as a sovereignty; and that the people have contemplated this highest act of sovereignty is evident from their having organized courts for the purpose.

We say the safety and convenience of others require the proposed movement; that is, the resumption of the

powers delegated to the Society. We are anxious for the intercourse of foreigners, and desirous to increase and extend our foreign commercial relations to enable us to develop the resources of the country. While we invite others to repose confidence in us, is it more than even justice that we should present them with at least the semblance of responsibility? can we hope to be successful in our appeals and invitations while we cautiously and systematically withhold every consideration which can make us responsible? Should unfortunately circumstances connected with an act of this colony make it desirable on the part of a foreign government to have an explanation, would not a regular organ, through which that government would feel itself at liberty to communicate, be a matter of convenience to both parties, as well as of safety to us? If we desire the respect and courtesy of nations we must assume the character, and betake ourselves to the position, to which nations are accustomed to accord them. National comities flow in a regular and defined channel; it were idle to expect they will leave their ordinary course on our account. In this respect strength is nothing, character every thing.

The beneficent author of our nature has implanted in the human breast an inextinguishable respect for certain principles. These principles are to nations what laws are to individuals—a defence of the weak against the strong. So deep, however, is the depravity of human nature that we have frequently seen all the barriers of law, order, and justice,

swept away by the powerful in their lawless attacks upon the rights of the weak; and this humiliating spectacle has been often exhibited on the broad scale of national ambition, as well as on the humbler grade of individual rapacity. But so strong and general is the sense of injustice, and so universal the agreement to execrate it, that every act to commit it is sure to be veiled by a pretext. Policy and expediency cover a multitude of sins. If, then, with all the force of these principles in their favor, the weak are not always secure, what have they to hope whose position will not allow them to wield it? Upon these principles alone the weak find safety, and to this munition of rocks we must retire.

From the above remarks the following inferences are deduced: First, the Society, by a devolution of powers by the people of Liberia, for a certain purpose, exercises sovereign authority over Liberia, and can exercise this authority over those only who delegated this power. Secondly, that no new powers are necessary to the sovereignty of the people of Liberia, and none are to be sought. Thirdly, that it is only required that they resume the powers they delegated to the Society, and hereafter exercise over themselves, and over all within their territory, in their own name, and by their own hands, the powers which they have hitherto exercised by the hands of the Society. But against this, great dangers and difficulties are supposed to array themselves. These idle phantoms we may make the subject of some future remark.

Contemplated Expedition from the Northern States.

THE Executive Committee of the New York State Colonization Society are very desirous that the annexed

circular should be extensively published and read. Editors in the country, and others who may be willing

to insert it, will favor an excellent object by so doing.

TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN NEW YORK AND OTHER FREE STATES.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Colonization Society, having been instructed by the Board of Managers to make preparations for sending an expedition to Liberia, on or before the 1st day of July next, respectfully announce to the free people of color in our own and adjacent States, that they hereby offer a free passage to Monrovia, in Africa, to such emigrants of suitable character, as may wish to embark at the time specified, together with provisions for 6 months, and a guarantee of land upon which to settle in the colony of Liberia.

This expedition has been projected for the benefit of several individuals and families, by whom application has been made, they having resolved to emigrate, after fully acquainting themselves with the advantages held out in the colony, for permanently improving their civil and social condition in that free land, beyond the reach of the prejudice and disabilities which obstruct them here, and against which many of them have been struggling in vain.

In the hope and belief that there are many more, among our free people of color, who are desirous of removing to a country where their industry will be rewarded, and their elevation to equal rights be secured beyond contingency, for themselves and their posterity; the undersigned hereby invite applications, in person or by letter, from all such, at their office, accompanied by testimonials and references as to their character and capabilities for usefulness in the colony, with a view that adequate provision may be made for the voyage, and preparations for their comfort and accommodation on their arrival at their new home.

It is desirable that the emigrants should be familiar with some department of useful labor, either in agriculture or the mechanic arts, either of which will secure them immediate and profitable employment in the colony. Those who have been qualified as teachers by suitable education will find their services in great demand, and such are especially wanted for this expedition.

The committee are not disposed to persuade any of our free people of color to leave the country, or to remove to the colony, who are not prompted by an enlightened and intelligent conviction that they will thus advance their own happiness and interests; or who may not desire to emigrate thither for purposes of usefulness to the bodies and souls of their fellow men, to which they may be impelled by a sense of duty. But we cannot forbear to say, that there are in the present and prospective aspects of Liberia, very many considerations which might be urged as motives to emigration, which commend themselves to the understanding and to the hearts of thinking men, and especially to such of our colored population as are members of any Christian church, or feel the force of religious obligation.

By the late noble proposition of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., the president of our State Society, the requisite sum of \$20,000 has been realized, and will forthwith be expended in the purchase of all the territory, not already under the jurisdiction of the colonial government, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas; which will give the absolute control of more than 300 miles of coast, and extend the Liberian possessions into the interior nearly 100 miles. The total suppression of the slave trade from all that region, heretofore so often polluted by that bloody traffic, will thus be rendered certain, and will be

immediately effected by the energetic action of Governor Roberts and his legislative council.

Their success in this work, so greatly desired by all Christendom, will be facilitated by the wise and liberal policy of the American Colonization Society, at their late meeting in January, by which the preliminary measures have been taken for the Liberian government to take their position as a sovereign and independent State, now that the experiment at self government has been successful, in accordance with the hopes, the prayers, and the predictions of the living and the dead who have founded and sustained this infant republic. Nor can her recognition by our own government, and by that of the other great Christian nations, be doubted, in view of the philanthropic objects to which our colonies on the western coast of Africa are consecrated; and to secure which, negotiations with the great maritime nations of the earth will be forthwith opened by Liberian representatives. What a field for enterprise will here be opened for the ardent and intelligent lovers of freedom among our colored youth in this land, who are ready to embark at this crisis in the history of Liberia, and share in the toils and in the honors of this noble work, which in its progress and consummation will challenge the admiration of the world! And how laudable the Christian zeal and devotion to human liberty, which, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, shall prompt young men of color to place themselves upon the altar of Africa's redemption, and hasten thither to aid in kindling the fires of civilization, and the lights of our holy religion, upon the hilltops of their father-land, and instrumentally rescue a continent of heathenism from the incubus of physical and moral death, which now sits enthroned upon her destiny, and threatens to inscribe her epitaph in blood.

But we hope better things in the brighter day now dawning upon that dark abode of millions of our race; and we trust and believe that "the time of her redemption draweth nigh." Already the census of our colonial settlements, which has been recently published by order of the Congress of the United States, demonstrates, in the sight of heaven and earth, that all the elements of a great and mighty people are vigorously at work in the infant Liberia; and, with the continued blessing of the God of our Fathers, those elements will regenerate Africa civilly and morally, as they have already wrought out our own American emancipation from colonial dependence, and given us a name and place among the most favored nations of the earth.

That our free people of color may wisely improve the opportunities now providentially open for their own happiness, and prospective usefulness to their fellow men, is our only concern; for we disclaim any other motive in this circular than an ardent desire for their best interests, and those of the African race, whether free or enslaved. And it is because of our deliberate and prayerful conviction that colonization in Africa is destined to prove the source of unnumbered blessings to those who emigrate and work out, under the Divine guidance, the salvation of the African race, that we still labor in this field of benevolent effort.

Information needed, by persons or families disposed to emigrate, may be obtained of our agent, Capt. Geo. Barker, at his office, in the Brick Church Chapel, New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
THOMAS DEWITT,
JAMES STOKES,
MOSES ALLEN,
D. M. REESE,
G. P. DISOSWAY,
W. R. ALLEN,

} Executive
Committee.

Later Intelligence from Liberia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, Dec. 29, 1845.

Sir:—I am happy to be able to inform you of the safe arrival of the ship "Roanoke" at this port on the 8th instant, thirty-three days from Norfolk, with one hundred and ninety emigrants, all in good health and high spirits. Anticipating their arrival, I had succeeded in having erected, on the north bank of the St. Paul's river, eighteen comfortable country houses, twelve by fourteen feet, for their reception, and have located most of them at once on their farms, where they are doing well. * * * * * Mr. Drayton proposes to open a school in the new settlement, for the benefit of the children of the new immigrants and the native children in that vicinity, under the patronage, I believe, of the Synod of Maryland, and I have agreed to assign him a piece of land for that purpose. * * * * *

That no time might be lost in carrying out your views in regard to the purchase of territory, I have chartered a small vessel, at the rate of one hundred and eighty dollars a month, and rations for the crew, to proceed forthwith, with commissioners and a suitable cargo, to perfect our arrangements for certain tracts already negotiated for, and to obtain deeds for such others as may be found practicable. * * * * * The commissioners will be instructed to obtain, if possible, titles to all the territory lying between the extreme points of colonial jurisdiction, and to draw on me, at six or eight months' sight, for the balance of the purchase money, which may be remaining, after disbursing what funds we have on hand. And, as I have no doubt they will succeed to some considerable extent, I hope you will not fail to put us in possession of funds to meet those engagements. Strict accountability for the disbursement of the goods, by the Roanoke for the purchase of territory, shall be maintained, and accounts

forwarded to you by the earliest opportunity after the return of the commissioners. * *

My engagements for the last few months have been of such a pressing character that really I have not had time to make out for you a statement of the several purchases, fixing the lines and boundaries of the several tracts of country owned by the Society along the coast. I hope, however, in a few weeks to be able to furnish it.

In a day or two I shall proceed to select a suitable site for the Kentucky emigrants, according to the wish of the Kentucky Colonization Society, and commence preparations for their reception. It is my wish, if possible to have houses erected for them on the spot, where they may be placed immediately on their arrival; how far I shall be able to succeed, is at present doubtful. * *

I will attend to the procuring of another power of attorney from the Rex family. I will endeavor to have it executed in the presence of some of the officers of the U. S. ship Yorktown, on her return from the leeward coast, and forward it by her, as in all probability she will leave for the United States in a few weeks after her return to this place. I will also send you a copy by the Maryland vessel; in both instances I will use the precautions you suggest.

I thank you for the copy of Dr. Hodgkin's letter which you were good enough to send me. I have read it carefully, but at present have not time to give any opinions in regard to its contents. His strictures, however, in regard to the citizens of Liberia, not having more sought to make known their true character, and to obtain the acknowledgment of their national existence, are rather premature, according to our agreement with the Society. It is my impression that no such steps could have been taken here without the concurrence and co-operation of the Society. More anon.

No further intelligence has been received

in regard to the John Scys. Captain Newton visited us a few days ago, and expressed many regrets for having interfered with her. I have communicated the circumstances of her seizure and detention to Her Majesty's Government—copies of which I herewith enclose to you, and hope that Mr. Benson will there obtain full satisfaction and indemnification for the heavy losses he has sustained.

This goes by the American bark "Pons," captured on the 30th November last, three days out from Cabinda, with nine hundred and thirteen slaves on board, by the U. S. ship Yorktown, Captain C. H. Bell.

Dr. Lugenbeel has written to you fully respecting their condition, the number re-

ceived here, and how they have been disposed of. * * * * *

I am now in the midst of making preparations for the meeting of the Legislature on Monday next, and as you may suppose am exceedingly engaged in receiving and arranging accounts of officers, &c., &c., therefore have not time to say much to you on other subjects of importance, as I should like.

I think nothing will be done in regard to independence, until we hear again from you after the annual meeting of the Society.

All is quiet in the colony, and the general health good.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. W. McLAIN.

The Slaves liberated from the "Pons."

In the preceding columns we have given all the particulars of the capture of the bark Pons, and of the landing at *Monrovia* of 756 slaves. Comment by us is unnecessary. There will be found in the letters of Gov. Roberts and Dr. Lugenbeel some facts which have not appeared in any of the public papers.

We cannot make room in our present number for the interesting circulars of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, appealing to their friends in this country for the means to support the 100 of these people, which they have taken to educate. We doubt not the friends of that mission will heartily respond to the call.

The New York and Pennsylvania Societies have made special appeals to their friends for means to aid the colony in the support of the unfortunate beings who have thus been cast upon its mercy. It is earnestly to be hoped that they will both be successful.

We have spread the facts before our

friends in various forms, and urged them to send in their contributions.

The only provision made by the United States Government for these people, and all others who may be landed there in like circumstances, consists in \$3,000, of which \$2,000 has been appropriated to the erection of a large house for their temporary residence, and \$1,000 is in the hands of Dr. Lugenbeel, the U. S. Agent for recaptured Africans. This amount will give \$1 32 to each one of these naked, starving, emaciated and almost dying victims of the cruel slave trade! How far it will go towards supplying their wants, let any of our readers judge!

In view of this fact it will at once appear that the expenses of our operations in Liberia must be greatly increased. Those people must be taken care of: they must be fed and clothed, and educated. How is this to be done? It is not reasonable to suppose that the colony will or can do it, unaided! We therefore call upon all our friends to open their hearts liberally in behalf of these young recaptives.

The old debt of the American Colonization Society.

THE Maryland Colonization Journal holds the following language on this subject. It is in a review of the last Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, and is from the pen of James Hall, M. D., who was himself one of the creditors of the Society:—

“This old debt has been a serious drawback upon the operations of the old Society, crippling its energies at every step, and subjecting it to much unmerited obliquity. The accumulation of the debt in the first place was rather a matter of circumstances almost beyond human control, and for which blame can justly be attached to no one; an affair which is likely to occur in all associations and with individuals, and lucky are those with whom it occurs but once, and lucky are the creditors who always receive fifty per cent. as have those of the American Colonization Society, when its assets at the time would not have paid the customary commissions for settling the business.

“We take this occasion to assert, that the

Society deserves the utmost credit for the manner in which the claims against it have been liquidated, and it is a matter of astonishment to us, that there are mercantile men in the community who still hold out and refuse to accept the compromise offered by it. If the contributing public were asked to decide in the case, they would say at once, take that *now*, or nothing. All that is required of a merchant is to surrender up and divide all his assets, but the Society has not only done this, but guaranteed fifty per cent. of what may justly be considered the future profits of the business. Nothing can be more honorable than its course in this matter.”

In addition to what is here said it will be remembered that in the compromise the Society never asked the creditors to relinquish *entirely* fifty per cent. of their claims, but simply to take one-half *now*, and for the other half wait until the Society should be in circumstances to pay it.

Decatur County Colonization Society.

Editor of the Repository:

REV. B. T. KAVENAUUGH, agent of the American Colonization Society, visited our town a few days since; and, on Monday evening of last week, a meeting of the citizens of the town and vicinity was held, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of organizing a County Society, auxiliary to the “Indiana State Colonization Society.”

The meeting was addressed by the agent in a very able, argumentative appeal in behalf of the Society, and of the poor, degraded African, in the United States, and elsewhere, for near two hours. The origin, objects, and results of the African Colonization Society were dwelt upon at length. Twenty-five years experience has proved, conclusively, three important facts.

First: That the African is capable,

if his mind be properly cultivated, of self-government. Seven thousand free people of color, liberated slaves, and re-captured Africans, have been collected in Liberia. That colony has become an independent republic, ruled by a colored governor; its legislative and judiciary departments entirely colored persons—colored teachers, physicians, and ministers: its commerce surpassing that of any other government, in proportion to numbers, and in point of religious, literary, and civil privileges, would compare with others.

The second contemplated result, i. e. the extension of the blessings of civilization and Christianity to dark, bewildered, Pagan Africa, has succeeded far beyond the expectations of its most devoted advocates. More, infinitely more, has been effected by this voluntary association, and its

small colony, to effect those great objects, in the twenty-five years of its existence, than has been done by all of Christendom besides, in four hundred years.

Twenty thousand natives have voluntarily attached themselves to, and become a part of, the colony; and one hundred thousand more have sought and obtained alliance with the infant republic. Thus, more than *one hundred thousand* of pagan natives have thrown themselves within the direct influence of the moral, scientific, and political and religious operations of the colonists.

And last, though not least: This Society, through its colony, has done more towards the suppression of the slave trade, on the coast of Africa, than all of the world besides. Arrangements are now making by the Society, and the funds are raised, (\$20,000,) to purchase an extent of coast, connecting Liberia and the Maryland Colony, which will effectually stop the trade in several of the most prominent points where it is now carried on.

Objections that have been urged by anti-slavery men, and others, were then met, and triumphantly demolished, by the speaker.

The meeting was organized by the pro tem appointment of ISRAEL T. GIBSON as chairman, and JOHN

THOMSON, secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Scobey, New, and Havens, was appointed to draft and report a constitution for the government of the Society, which was accordingly done. The constitution was unanimously adopted, and signed by some fifty persons, who became annual contributors unto the funds of the Society.

The organization of the Society was then completed by the election of the following officers, to serve until the Fourth of July next—the time fixed by the constitution for the annual meeting of the Society:—

President—Rev. JOSEPH G. MONFORT. *Vice Presidents*—Rev. Joshua Currier, Rev. James Blair, Rev. John B. New. *Secretary*—John Thomson. *Treasurer*—Antrim R. Forsyth. *Managers*—James Saunders, David Paramore, William Meredith, David Gageby, John Hopkins, John Bryson, sr.

After some remarks from Rev. Mr. Miller, Rev. James Blair, and L. T. Gibson, connected with the subject, the Society adjourned.

JOHN THOMSON,
Secretary.

MR. EDITOR:—Please insert the above in your paper, and thereby subserve the cause of philanthropy.

Feb. 24, 1846.

Items of Intelligence.

COLONIAL INTERCOMMUNICATION.—The subject of a ready and cheap communication, between the colonies or settlements on the windward coast of Africa, is an important one, and deserves the attention of all who are interested in the civilization of Africa. It will hardly be credited abroad that a communication between the settlements planted along

the line of coast from Goree on the northwest, to Cape Palmas on the southeast, are more infrequent than between the same places and Europe, or America. Once, perhaps, in a year, an opportunity may occur to send a letter to Gambia, but no one expects, when he has written to a friend at Cape Coast, to have his answer by a shorter route than Eng-

land. As near as Sierra Leone is to us, opportunities to communicate there have been far from frequent and very uncertain. Recently, a German house there has established business here, and letters now find their way with a little more frequency. Even among our own settlements communication is quite uncertain, and a trip to Sinou or Cape Palmas is rather a hazardous enterprise for those who have any thing to do at home.

That this non-intercourse found a place during the early settlements of the colonies is not to be wondered at. The country being then *new*, and its resources untouched, every thing necessary for the subsistence of the colonies, and for their infant commerce, was found in great abundance in or immediately around each settlement. Each had all it needed for its consumption, and for its limited trade; and intent on planting firmly their foothold, the settlers of one place had no time to give to correspondence with those of another. Being now firmly fixed, more extensively known abroad, and more frequently visited by commercial speculators, the growing interest of all demands a closer relation, and more frequent intercourse. Nothing tends more powerfully to narrow prejudice, abate jealousy, and engender friendship, than frequent intercourse.

If the people of these colonies are wise, whether French, English, or American, they will not be long in seeing that their interests are in a great measure identified, and that the high road to permanent prosperity is the same for all. That mean spirit of jealousy and of hostility of one colony against another, engendered and nursed by unprincipled and money-hunting white men, should be frowned down by every colored man as a deadly foe to his highest and most cherished hopes. In their place

sentiments of friendship should be cherished, frequent intercourse encouraged, and closer relations formed.

Palm oil and camwood are collected in larger quantities in this region than about Sierra Leone, while in Sierra Leone there is always a larger supply of suitable merchandise than in this colony. We want their goods, and they want our produce; an exchange is mutually desired, and would be mutually profitable. Nothing is wanted to an exchange but a regular means of communication or conveyance, and if the trade were once fairly opened it would speedily increase to an extent that few will now believe, as nothing is required to increase our trade but a regular supply of merchandise.

A regular conveyance between the colonies would be a great convenience even to those not engaged in commercial pursuits. Frequently officers, in the European colonies, whose health has become impaired by long residence in this country, are ordered by their physicians to try the effect of an excursion at sea. In the present state of communication between the colonies, a visit to them is never thought of; Europe or America is the only resort, and when the patient arrives home he can tell no more about the country, excepting perhaps the little settlement where he resided, than when he first landed in Africa. A regular communication would attract intelligent visitors to the different colonies, by whom their condition, resources, and prospects, would be circulated abroad. Not unfrequently the governments of European colonies experience no little inconvenience in this respect. We have been told that the different garrisons are, by a British army order, to be relieved once in every two years; and that, for want of conveyance, the men have been on some occasions detain-

ed at a garrison a year over the time.

We think a regular line of packets might be established to ply between Cape Coast and Sierra Leone, touching at the intermediate ports. The trade which would at once start up between the places would pay the outlay and leave a profit; to say nothing of passage money, and the convenience it would afford for the transportation of troops and conveyance of intelligence.—*Lib. Herald.*

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK
STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
No. 2, Brick Church Chapel.

THE Executive Committee respectfully acquaint the friends of African colonization, that by reason of the illness of the Rev. Dr. Carroll, their Corresponding Secretary, the duty devolves on them to appeal to public liberality in behalf of this cause.

The recent intelligence from Liberia is of the most encouraging character, and such are now the facilities for correspondence between the colonists and their friends in the United States, that private advices from the colony have become frequent, and the result has been most happy. Unfounded prejudices have been removed from the minds of many of the free colored people of the north, so that a disposition is manifested by such to emigrate with their families, now that they have evidence on the subject which is direct and satisfactory. A family of seven persons from Medina, Orleans county, New York, went out in the last expedition, the expenses of their passage from their late homes to Liberia, having been paid by our Society. Three of these persons were well qualified as school teachers, and will be most valuable laborers in this field. And but for the kind extent of assistance thus afforded, these persons could not have removed to the colony; and if we only had the means to fit out an expedition from New York, it is believed that a large band of emigrants of the right sort, from our own and adjacent States would be ready to sail in the spring, whose character and habits would render them a blessing to the colonies, and would secure to themselves success and prosperity in their new home where they might enjoy a freedom and independence which, with God's blessing, would be worthy of the name.

In the hope that there are many of the true friends of the good cause, who will promptly respond to our call, and be ready to contribute to our funds for this special

object, we hereby give notice that Capt. Barker, our agent, is now distributing the African Repository, and other documents abounding with authentic information and recent intelligence in relation to the cause. and that he is commissioned to make a systematic effort to obtain life subscribers and to solicit contributions in aid of our funds. We affectionately commend him to all who concur with us in this mode of evangelizing Africa, by means of the descendants of her exiled children returning to her laden with the blessings of education and the Gospel, and enkindling upon her shores the fires of civilization and the Divine light of Christianity. By thus multiplying colonial settlements along the coast, so long ravaged by the cruel conspiracies of slave traders, we may do more to annihilate that piratical traffic, than has been found practicable by the fleets and navies of Europe and America.

Donations or remittances will be gratefully received by our treasurer Moses Allen, Esq., No. 2 Hanover street; by Captain Barker, the agent at the Colonization Room, No. 2 Brick Church Chapel; or by either of the undersigned: all of which, whether in money, merchandise, agricultural implements, books, clothing, or other useful articles, will be gratefully received and regularly acknowledged through the public press. Individuals or families proposing to emigrate may obtain every needed information of our agent at the office, and such are requested to report themselves forthwith. Educated persons of color of either sex, who may be able and willing to devote themselves to the business of teaching in the colony, will have every facility afforded them, and to such, with their families, the preference will be given as emigrants by the earliest expedition.

On behalf of the Board of Managers.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
THOS. DEWITT,
MOSES ALLEN,
D. MEREDITH REESE,

{
Committee
of the
Board.

LIBERIA.—The Rev. Mr. Pinney, a former governor of Liberia, delivered a lecture of rich interest in the House of Representatives on Sunday last, to a large and intelligent assemblage, on the subject of colonization in Liberia. As he alluded to the "incidental influence" of the colony upon civilization and Christianity, we were led to inquire, what is "incidental influence?" He said the native chiefs, for the mere purpose of trafficking successfully with the English and Americans, send their sons into the families of the colonists to learn the language. That they would remain in those families from

two to five years, and thus they acquired a knowledge of and attachment for the manners and moral proprieties and principles of civilization. That their novelty, their happy and peaceful results, when contrasted with their own filthy manners and horrid rites, made a deep lodgment into their character and affections, which told with great effect upon the people of their tribes upon their return to them.

He instanced a remarkable revival of religion, where, out of sixty persons converted, twelve acknowledged that they had been laboring under the convictions of sin for years before, and from the time of their sojourn with the colonists. Then we say again, what is incidental influence? Was the cupidity that induced the chiefs to send their sons to the colony to learn a language, that they might the better *chaffer* for a bargain, incidental, or was the fact of their being sent, and acquiring it, incidental? The truth is, the consequences of every action are infinite. Witness the slave trade; the biggest crime that ever made sin horrible. We venture the assertion that there was not a man who heard Mr. Pinney's lecture but his heart bounded and his eye glistened, with the glad conviction that, in spite of its untold enormities, it will result eventually in the conversion and civilization of the millions upon millions of the benighted heathen of Africa, now wallowing in all the black catalogue of crimes enumerated in the first chapter of Romans.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Pinney continued his lecture in the Capitol, illustrative of the geography of Africa and its resources, both as regards commerce and agriculture; also the progress that is there making to establish a republican form of government, free from the jurisdiction of the American Colonization Society.

It was only last evening that we learned it was his intention to receive contributions in aid of the Society, whose agent he is. He will remain in town until to-morrow evening,

in order to give those so disposed an opportunity of contributing to this laudable enterprise, which has for its object the removal of five hundred thousand free blacks without the limits of our Union.—*Jackson (Miss.) Southerner.*

NAVAL.—The schooner Gen. Warren, at Philadelphia, from Bathurst, coast of Africa, reports the officers and crews of the U. S. sloops of war Yorktown and Jamestown, all well.

The latter vessel had gone to the Cape de Verds, and released some American whalers unjustly detained by the Portuguese authorities. Capt. Welsh, of the Warren, died of the fever on the coast, having previously to his death, received every attention possible, at the hands of the surgeons of the British cruising vessels on that station.

COLONIZATION.—Recently a very respectable Colonization Society was formed in Johnson county, Indiana, auxiliary to the State Society. Quite a number who have hitherto been reckoned Abolitionists became members.—*Pres. Herald.*

GOLD MINE!—In the settlement of Caldwell, a few days ago, some large ingots of this precious metal were found; and by those acquainted with the subject, and who have examined the place, it is said there is every indication that the ore is very abundant there. We had the pleasure of seeing some of it, about \$50 worth, which was not all the gentleman had. Our friend Jamieson is the fortunate finder.—*Liberia Herald.*

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.—We contemplate sending another vessel with emigrants for Liberia from Norfolk this spring, or early in the summer. Applicants will please make themselves known immediately.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th February, to the 20th March, 1846.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
By Dea. Samuel Tracy :—	
Meriden—Rev. A. Blanchard....	50
VERMONT.	
Charlotte—Charles McNeil.....	5 00
By Dea. Samuel Tracy :—	
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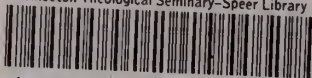


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